Late from Europe. Further brilliant successes of the Poles Abundonment of the Reform Bill--- Provogution of Parliament by the King in per son ... Also, prorogation of the French

Chambers.

By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th April, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of London, papers to 24th Liverpool to the 23d, and Glasgow to 20th, April, all inclusive.

In relation to the affairs of England, the most interesting information to us, and the most important measure to that country, is most important measure to the constraint the prorogation of parliament, being a step which will be followed almost immediately by the dissolution. The reform bill which was the order of the day for 18th April, was the order of the day for 18th April, was was the order of the day for 18th April, was then taken up; the debates on this question, or subjects arising therefrom, with some of secondary consideration, are very voluminous. From Monday the 18th to Friday the 22d April, when the king in person prorogued parliament, the reports in the Atlas fill upwards of thirty-two columns closely printed matter—their great length renders it absolutely impossible to give even a summary of matter—their great length renders it absolutely impossible to give even a summary of the various topics that engaged, the attention of the conflicting speakers; even to read them carefully, would occupy more time than will intervene betwirt the receipt of our files and the hour our maney should go to pressume the hour our paper should go to press-we have however briefly alluded, in another column, to the most important result of the proceedings. As far as we have been able to on peruse the debates, and read the remarks of detailed the London journalists, we are convinced that neither in our own day has there occurthat neither in our own day has there occur-red, nor in history since the time of Charles the 2d, is there recorded, such stormy and tumultuous proceedings in the British parliament as took place between the 18th and 22d April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the April, 1831—in both houses a majority of the speaking members exceeded all bounds of order and decorum in debate—their tempers were overheated beyond all discretion—and in several instances their language outraged common courtesy so grossly, that the London journalists declined to publish their words! This is a sad episode on English refinement.

The Reform Bill has caused much irrita tion in-doors, and much anxiety without. Lord Grey, though supported by the king and the people has been forced to abandon the idea of carrying his measure, as the late Parliament was composed-the high toned Aristocrats and their servile parasites were too powerful for him. By our brief notice in another column, it will be seen that on Gen. Gascoyne's amendment on 19th, and on Mr. Gascoyne's amendment on 19th, and on Mr. Banker's motion for adjournment, on 21st, ministers were in the minority. What course was in this emergency left them to pursue? Resignation only; and the alternative with the King was either to accept their resignation or dissolve Parliament. Wisely he chose the latter alternative—nine tenths of his people will applaud him for his decision: it was determined upon the instant.

ple will applied him for his decision. It was determined upon the instant.

The Atlas of 24th April, on this subject says:

'After brief consideration, the king decided upon dissolving Parliament in person.

This resolution was taken at 12 o'clock, and such was the suddenness of the determination, that there was not sufficient time to the head arrangements usual on such occation, that there was not sufficient time to make the arrangements usual on such occasons. His Majesty's characteristic expression is said to be, 'If the carriage cannot be got ready, I will go in a Jarvey.' This however, we would be understood to give as an idle rumor, generated, in the zeal of the moment. Another version makes his majestic. ment. Another version makes his majesty exclaim, if the long boat can't be got ready, man the gig? which is at all events, more appropriate to the humor of a 'Sailor King,' Such was the rapidity with which this decision was carried into effect, that the guards which were appointed to receive his majesty at the doors of Parliament, hardly arrived in time to save appearances. None of the troops had sufficient notice to enable tempas ordinarily to line the streets, and even royal cortege was deficient in many of its appointments. At the House of Peers all was in confusion. Some of their lordships appeared in their robes, others in plain clothes. The galleries and lobbies of the House of Commons were crowded to excess. The utmost anxiety prevailed throughout the neighborhood. For the first time in our day, and perhaps, in a more daring spirit than any of which our annals present an example, the House of Peers assumed the appearance of a discovery in the environs of the Hamburgh Correspondent, the Lithunian insurgents lad taken possession of William, where they had organized a provisional government. 3000 insurgents had established themselves at Polangen. At Koone, they took possession of William, where they had organized a provisional government. 3000 insurgents had established themselves at Polangen. At Koone, they took possession of William, where they had organized a provisional government. 3000 insurgents had established themselves at Polangen. At Koone, they took possession of William, where they had organized a provisional government. 3000 insurgents had established themselves at Polangen. At Koone, they took possession of Russian battery. The same paper also cites accounts from Posey, according the which Field Marshal Giers ment. 3000 insurgents had established themselves at Polangen. At Koone, they took possession of Russian battery. The same paper also cites accounts from Posey, according the which prelimate the battery. The same paper also cites accounts from Posey, according to which, Field Marshal Giers Such was increasing on which yreid starbal diswhich were appointed to receive his majesty
with the doors of Parliament, hardly arrived
the doors of Parliament, hardly
the doors of Parliame

From Polzad the news is cheering—Skezyacht he followed mp, his vistories of the 31st March and list April with energy, skill and bravery—and from 4th to 7th April he achieved such signal successes, that ratsour is willing to bilieve the independence of Poland le scaled—some of the Loudon Journals seem to doubt the extent of this cheeting intelligence—the accessorereached London on the evening of the 21st April—but up to the latest dates no official despatches had been received. The following paragraph from the Atlas of 2th says:

"Up to the moment of going to press, we have not heard any thing from the Continent, which can add to the important intelligence under our regular leads. The Polish victory is confirmed beyond a question, Prussia is suspected of an intention to join the Autocrat against the reviving hopes of Poland. This intelligence we are happy to say, is doubtful. The troops of the confederation pause in their advance on Luxembourg, Paril is more tranquil.

Leaving all collateral accounts out of the question, and pursuing the Polish story, as recorded in the tactet of Warsaw, we find that on the 3d, 4th and 5th of April Shrxnecki followed up his gool formure, and that the important battle of the 1st and Ind, was succeeded on the 3d, &c. by the regular advance of 17 3.34 3.30

in Ressia. The gallant general, practices and sakeing delayed in his manewives by the difficulty of finding food and accommulations for instruous. From the minewives of this general, apparently in community of the Russians, a decisive hat he is every day expected.

The Dempa of Monday gives an account (which we cannot authenticate) of another important victory agained over the litigatus. It is reported to have been fortfith man Z. Jechow, to the morth of Sklodwo, one of the branches of the river Wiepey, where the litigatus visited the concentrate. 12,000 Russians were killed, wounded, or taken by the Poles, with thirty or forty pieces of cannon. Marshal Dichitsch was on the point of height galled a prisoner, when he or deseit his cops d'armecto concentrate, and retreat and to pass the Bog on the side of Voltonia. The Warraw Gastte places the Russian head-quarters at Reki, and the volish at Laskrew. 250 Savon had sarrived at Warsaw on the 8th, to enter as volunteers in the Polisa strips. The Journal de Verviers repeats the systement of a great battle on the 5th institute to the section of the policy of their polish at the systement of a great battle on the 5th institute of the section of the polish of the polish strips. Polisa serny. The Journal de Verviers re-he scatement of a great battle on the 5th inst-och was described as flying towards. Wilna, an insurrection raged. During the action the mians and Vollynians, who served in the Rus-net to and their arms against the Miscovites, worfully contributed to the success of the bat-

the following, signed Skrymecki, dated April 10th gives an official account of the Polish success.

Thave great satisfaction in announcing to the government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several canon, and 3000 or 4000 prisoners; amongst whom are nearly 300 officers, of lifferent ranks. General Promdzynski, commanding a separate corps covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to give a more detailed resport.

Russian prisoners, guns, standards, ed. were daily poured into Warsaw from the head quirters of the Poles. On the 11ht, the State Gazette announced its bellef that Skryznecki had entered Lidie; and it is clear that from the moment the Polish general had crossed the Vistula, up to the latest hour, the Poles were victorious, and regularly advancing against their enemies. Lithuania Volhynia, Podolia, and the Okraine are in arms for Poland.

the Okraine are in arms for Poland.

A letter from Warsaw has been received at the Foreign Office, announcing great successes gained by the Polish army from the 4th to the 7th of this month. This letter however, is brief, and does not make mention of the brilliant details spoken of in other communications.

unications.
The following letter on the subject was received

The following letter on the subject was received in Paris to day, at a late hour—
STUTGARD, April 15, 6½ o'clock P. M.
'Complete victory! Poland has triumphed! I lasten to announce to you a piece of news which will fill you with joy. An extraordinary courier, who has just arrived from Herlin brings the news of the combats on the Slat of March, and last of April, which covered the brave Polish legions with glory. A grand battle had taken place on the 7th, in which Diebitsch was completely beaten, and the deliverence of Poland established. The Russians lost 25,000 men and 60 guins. The army of the Autocrat may now be for gins. The army of the Autocrat may now be considered as completely destroyed. Every one here is mad with joy. God protect the cause of the peo-

axceed the space we can possibly affect to a second most of them.

Skezyaeski if our time would permit, and the curtailment of them would deprive them of the highis they possess.—The world arch and dishets continued all Monday; and was recommended dishets continued all Monday; and was recommended dishets continued all Gascoyne senserable lengths, as the fruit of the

follows.

If the bill were altered so as to transfer the franchise of the boroughs in the astronals it, to place in England, he should not object to its bit if it were retained in its present form, he would effer it every opposition in his power. The host member concluded with moving as an amendment. (That is is the opposition is his power. The bon, seemed with moving as an amendment, 'That pinnon of this house that the total number citizens and burgesses, returned to part list part of the united Kingdom called E Wiles, ought not to be diministed.'

294 291 For General Gascoyne's motion

Majority against ministers
Ou motion of the chancellor of the exchequer, the
summitted of the bill was postponed till Thursday

next.

The shnouncement of the division was not marked with cheers, or any other indication of feeling.

On Thursday 21st, a long and stormy debate arose on various questions, all arising out of the reform

il, when Mr W Bank rose and proposed an adjournment. The chancellor of the exchequer said, that as the ljournment was only moved in order that honorable tembers might have an opportunity of delivering teri sentiments on the question of reform, and, as aring the whole debate on the bill, not an honour properties the properties of the p their sentiments on the question that so honoura-during the whole debate on the bill, not an honoura-ble member hid-confined himself to, or spoken on, the question before the house, he should feel it to be his duty to resist the proposed adjournment to the ut most of his power.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and on division there appeared to be I'or adjournment 164 to be supported to be the strangers were the strangers were the strangers where the strangers were strangers were strangers where the strangers was

Majority against ministers house adjourned at a qua he house adjourned at a quarter past one PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. The house adjourne HOUSE OF LURDS.

On Tuesday, (22d April,) at a httle before two of clock, the stage carriages were drawn up at St. James's Palace, and at a little before three his majesty entered the House of Lords; in which the attendance of pasts who would be supposed to past who would be supposed to past who would be supposed to past who would be supposed to pasts who would be supposed to the supposed to pasts who would be suppos

James's Palace, and at a little before three his majesty entered the House of Lords; in which the attendance of peers was unusually small for such an occasion, the intention to prorogue the parliament this day not being generally known. The space below the bar was crowded, and all the avenues were soon closed up by the pressure of the throng.

Sometime before his majesty entered, a stormy discussion arose between several noble lords, relative to the standing order of the house. The Duke of it chmond ruse to order, and said several lords were not in their proper places. He referred to an order of the house that every peer should be in his place, which was not observed; and another order was violated, for many strangers were in the house. The Marquis of Londonderry observed, that much oftensive language had been used, and called upon the duke to explain himself, &c. Loud cries of order, and a scene of confusion here ensued, many noble lords wishing to speak, and the others crying out the order of the day.

Lord Wharneliffe rose to move his resolution, of which he had given notice. He maved that the creder of the day be read. It was in regard to the reports of the intended dissolution of palliament, and said that the prorogation or dusolution under the present excited state of the country would be attended with great danger to his majesty's crown and dignity, and to the country.

The Lord Chancellor said the had never before

nity, and to the country.

The Lord Chancellor said he had never before heard that the crown had not the right, and ought not to exercise it, of dissolving a parliament, wher the house of commons had thought fit to take the extreme and unprecedented step of refusing to grant

the supplies.

The Marquis of Londonderry' (with much warmth

The Marquis of Londonderry (with much warmth) As long as I have the honor to hold a seat in this house, I never will submit to—(A tremendous uproar prevented the noble marquis from proceeding.

Lord Mansfield alluded with pain to the intemperate language that had been used, and said it cast an indignity upon the proceedings of the house. He did not dispute the undoubted right of the king to dissolve parliament. He would not accuse his majesty's ministers of having any evil intention, nor would he resort to intemperate language; but as far as 60d had given him understanding to judge of their conduct, he did accuse them of weakness, and of conspiring against the safety of the state, and to make the sovereign the instrument of his own destruction His lordship continued at some length in a similar strain, when he was interrupted by the entrance of his majesty, who immediately ascended the throne, and the house of commons having been required to and the house of commons having been required attend, his majesty addressed both houses in the

lowing terms:

Its innjesty then read the following speech, in a most clear, distinct and audible manner.—

'My Lords and Gentlemen,
'I have come to meet you for the purpose of proreguing this parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

dissolution.
I have been induced to resort to this measure for

shem, shem of them of the prescription of a petition from the boundry of Kent, on the subject of Reform, and Russell, and Russell, and Russell, and Russell, and Russell, and the Speaker in his robes; he said, solved the question which he hast sight purposed (in relation to the reperts of a dissalation) to the Noble Lord opposite. He would, however, avail himself of the few minutes in the condust of his Majesty's Administration in dissection of Russell, and the second the second of the se this House do now adjourns to send members of the it indispensably necessary to send members of the it indispensably necessary to send members. No House of Commons back to their constituents. No House of Commons back to their confinance estimate were not yet peased. Where then was the Government to find its supplies? Did they reckon on a vote ment to find its supplies? Did they reckon on a vote of indemnity in the next Parliament? The 11on. Baronet then proceeded to denounce the reform bill as one that would inevitably cause a revolution. It would not the find holders, werehrow the interest of the fund holders, werehrow the interest of the fund holders, werehrow

one that proceeded to desounce the reconstance of the fund holders, overshow the shared and eventually tear the Crown from the things bead the state of the fund holders, overshow the shared and eventually tear the Crown from the king's bead.

During the address of the Hon. Broget, he was repeatedly called to order by Sir Francis. Burditt and Mr. Tensyson, but the Bepeaker as repeatedly decide in favour of hearing Sir Richard Vyvyan.

After some stormy proceeding, sir Hobert Pect. In after complaining of the decision, the Speaker, thus proceeding.

With reference to the result of a general cleation, be did not, he said, share in that feeling of despund ency which seemed to be enteration by this non-directed to it with their hands before them, whilst the holds holders were assailed, and the tithes were in dancer. He had that confidence in the combination or it with their hands before them, whilst the louds holders were assailed, and the tithes were in dancer. He had that confidence in the combination of the property united in a just is to take place in a reformed parliawent. Path bill, and nothing hus the bill is to pass? I delare me firm conviction in the proceeding will ensure the desipotion of the successful same. It is blue, the despotion of despotion of the successful same in the country and the state of the policy of the despotion of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of the successful same in the series of the successful same in the series of despotion of the successful same in the series of the successful same in the series of the successful same in th

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt then summoned the members in the usual way to attend the House of Lords.

After an absence of about half an hour, the speaker returned; and in the usual manner read the king's speech, but did not take the chair.

During the whole of the discussion, the house was a scene of confusion and uproar.

a scene of confusion and uproar.

FRANCE.

[Prorogation of the French Chamber:]
The King on Wednesday 20th April, set out from the Palais Royal on borseback at half past twelve o'clock, he was dressed in a splendid military uniform, and surrounded by a large cortege of Marshals. His Majesty reached the Chamber of Deputies at 1 o'clock where he was received by the Ministers, deputations from the Peers and Deputies. The King soon after took his place in front of the throne, which was erected where the President's chair stands, and then delivered his speech. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours stood at each side of the throne. Mis Majesty remained nearly an hour in the Chamber. The President then read the prorogation, which was until the 15th of June next. The King, both in his way to the Chamber and on his return, was loudly cheered by the people. ed by the people.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF MARK-

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The Frederick contains the following account of the trial and conviction of this perpe-

made by a severe blew ith an are—at and time no timbers had follow from above to a to have caused the facture. Mrs. Never lay but her face in the interpolacity and the two children in a small bed and lary all of what were dead and partly consumed by the factor with sind thewing against the front of the house, the interior was free from snote, and house, the interior was free from snote, and house, ought be distinctly seen.

house, the interior was free from smoke, and every object could be distinctly seen.

Col. Plantt testified that on first discovering the fire, he directed one of his same to spread the alarm, and summon the neighbourhood to assist in pulling down the house as soon as a sufficient number of persons arrived, they proceeded to pull it down, when no remains of the two persons who, usually occupied the upper room could be discovered, but a double handful of bones that had fallen lows into a corner of the room in which the other members of the family lay. The entire believes of the rwo children, and the heads and

years was a long time, that he would grow cool and forget his threats—'No,' said Markcool and lorget his threats—No, said Mirk-ley, I will have vengeance, if I have to mir-der them all and burn them up afterwards.' His term of confinement in the penitadary expired about the last of October 1830-and the Newcy family was murdered on the night of the 29th and 30th of December following.

of the 29th and 30th of December following.

He was at first proved to have been at Black's tavern. 8 or 9 miles from Newer's residence, on Tuesday week preceding the murder—at which place he left the only bindle of clothes he then had. From that time his movements were not traced with entire distinctors until Friday night succeeding the distinctness until Friday night succeeding the murder, when it was found that he remained all night at a tavers in Westminster, 15 or 16 miles from Newey's, on the road to Baltimps. miles from Newey's, on the road to Baltimore. He had then in possession a large bundle, and with a companion who was travelling with him, left there the next morning. He arrived alone at Kelly's tavera in Baltimore's the succeeding Sunday night. On the next Sunday following, he was taken into custody by one of the Police officers of the city. While at Kelly's a paragraph in a negative by one of the Police officers of the city—While at Kelly's a paragragh in a newspaper was read in his presence, in which John Markley was charged with the murder.—He pretended not to know any body of that arme; never to have heard of Newey, and to be a tirely ignorant of Harbaugh's Valley, where, it was proved in court, he was born and rearced.—When first examined by the committing magnitude (Mr. Blair) in Baltimore, he decount of the trial and conviction of this perpetrator of murder and arson:

The trial of John Markley, charged with the murder of John Newey and family, commenced in Frederick county court on Wednesday morning, and was brought to a close last evening at 6 o'clock. The jury retired for about 20 minutes, and returned with a verdict of GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE!!

Mr. Dixon. District Attorney. conducted Mr. Dixon, District Attorney, conducted the prosecution for the State, and Messrs. Ross and Palmer appeared for the Prisoner.

No cause which ever happeen tried in this large that the property of the property of the property of the property of the prisoner.

No cause which ever happeen tried in this leafure that the property of the prisoner is the property of the prisoner.

is carrying with him stricles of clothing almost valueless in themselves, and to him antirely useless, which it could be proved had belonged to the imposent victims of his hell-in revence, the chain of circumstances would have been less complete by which a monster has been brought to justice for a dark deed that has wrong tours from the harmless inhabitants of a peaceful valley, and casts a gloom over its cheorfal hamlets, and casts a gloom over its cheorfal hamlets, and casts of the sympathics of the civilized world.

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Margland Wagette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 2, 1881.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Voters of the City of Anapolis friendly 40 the present Administration of the General Government, is retrained at the Assembly Room TOMORROW SYENING at early caudle light, for the purple of artending three Delevates, to attend seef appointing three Delegates to attend e Convention which will assemble at John tslip's Tavern on the second Saturday in nominate a Candidate for Congress.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Voters the second election district of Prince-George's nary, friendly to the administration of the General werament, convened at Blattensburg according to ble notice given, Dr. Benjumin Day being closen sirmas, and Mr. John Anderson appointed Secrety.

make and Mr. John Anderson appointed Secrelairna. and Mr. John Anderson appointed Secrelairna. Mr. Oliver Barron, and Mr. Robert Wright, he
a committee to confer with other similar committees,
apointed by the Voters of the other election districts
appointed by the Voters of the other election districts
fusicounty, at a meeting to be held at UpperMahornigh, on the fourth Saturday of this instant,
in the nomination of four gentlemen as candidates
to be nomination of four gentlemen as candidates
to be nomination of four gentlemen as candidates
to be nominated as the satisfactor of the condition of the satisfactor
and the satisfactor represents wide county in the
serif General Assembly. And that the said Dr. Bensain Bay, John Anderson, and Robert Wright, be a
condition to onlier with ather similar committees,
condition to confer with ather similar committees,
condition to the conference of the conference of the University of June next, for nominating
tensions and district in the next congress of the University. and pole ear drop jerked u trout, ba hooked u and we l for his d catch mo 25 cents larger. ing out a

cribe their names to the proceedings of this cribe their names to the proceedings of this ting, and the same be published in the United to Telegraph, at Washington, the Baltimore Re-ted, at Baltimore, and the Maryland Gazette at

BENJAMIN DAY, Chaliman.

WORKING MEN.

Thy do people give liquor to ired workmen.

ANSWER. FOR THE SAME REASON THAT AN The object is to get the most work out of tem in the least time. It will not do to lay sealing se whip on the back of free citizens. But from the the whip on the back of free citizens. But from the they know the way to put the whip into your bands, and delude you to goad yourselves to labors beyond your strength. And if you war out and die, what do they care?

TESTIMONY.

Read the following agget to rectain that the second strength of the second in that the second s

Read the following appeal to working men sent yes ade some years ago, by Doctor Speed, of some ex

"Suspect that employer who encourages

"Suspect that employer who encourages yet obtate that can love it is for his benefit, and not for yours, that he does it. I speak from positive knowledge, when a tell you that this calculation is made by those who want the Isbour, and care not for the man.

They say, "My object is to get the most work out of him I can. Whistey is the cheapest and most convenient drift I can give him. It has been that the stand most convenient drift I can give him. It has been that the stand most convenient drift I can give him. It has been that the stand most convenient drift I can give him. It has been that the stand most convenient drift I can give him. It has been that the stand most convenient that I can, by making him half drunk, get two days work set of him in one. In halvest, when a shower is coming, I can, with whiskey, in fifteen misutes make him do and hour's work. If he is snable by it to work to morrow, or next yeek. I can hire others that love whiskey as well as he. I state acts, and hope that this lay you will be no longer thus duped. Resember that you are depended an for all that is great and useful for its prosective, and importement and, resolve that you will assist in giving the lie to other countries the call use a sation of drunkards.

Nors—Addfisional Testimony might be one of those poor men in the country, who drink the stand of that the stand of that the stand of the stand of that the stand of the stand of that the stand of the sta

of those poor men in the country, who drink is land the rum, and go out at day's works. Squire is a used to hire him, in hay time, and heing a hard fisted man, treated Joe with a may the least of new rum. When asked why he least of new rum. When asked why he lid this, while he provided none for monthly abovers, he answered, 'I should give Joe log-bone, if he worked by the month. No man this C san bold out, and drink rum. But as Joe only works for me a single day now and then, I an get two days work done in one by treating him. And its no concern of mine, that he is good for nothing a week after."

One of the editors of this paper had the story from a person who heard the conversation.

Wilkeshaire, (Penn.) May 20
BFORT.

On Friday last we visited the Wanticoke dam: The ride through the changing country from Wilkeshaire to Col. Leonia among the, most agreeable in the neighbourhood. From the summit of the hill below Col. Inman's the extensive hostom lands both in man's the extensive hottom lands both in Hanover and Plymouth; the mirror surface of the Nanticoke pool; and turning to the north teast the view up the valley, embracing the Wilkesbarre and Kingston rich alluvial lands, the Barongh and its steeples, the Bridge—the villaga of Kingston, and softening in the distance and haze of the atmosphere, clouded by guir fires on the mountains, the islands in the rises. nan's the extensive bottom lands both in